

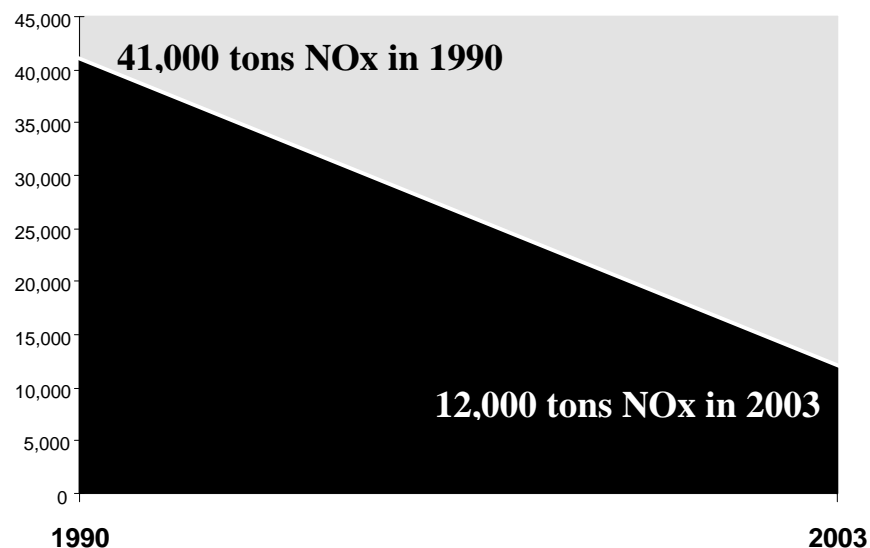
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Clean Air and Massachusetts Utilities:

Eight Years of Cleaning up Power Plant Emissions in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A 75% Decrease in Air Pollution from Massachusetts Utilities: NO_x Emissions Reduction 1990-2003



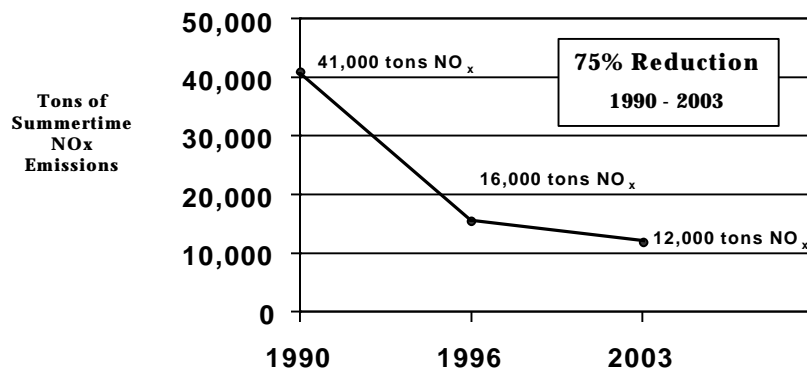
Clean Air and Massachusetts Utilities

Massachusetts is proud of its national leadership in cleaning up older, dirty power plants -- not only within the Commonwealth, but also dirty power plants outside of the state that have kept us from breathing clean air.

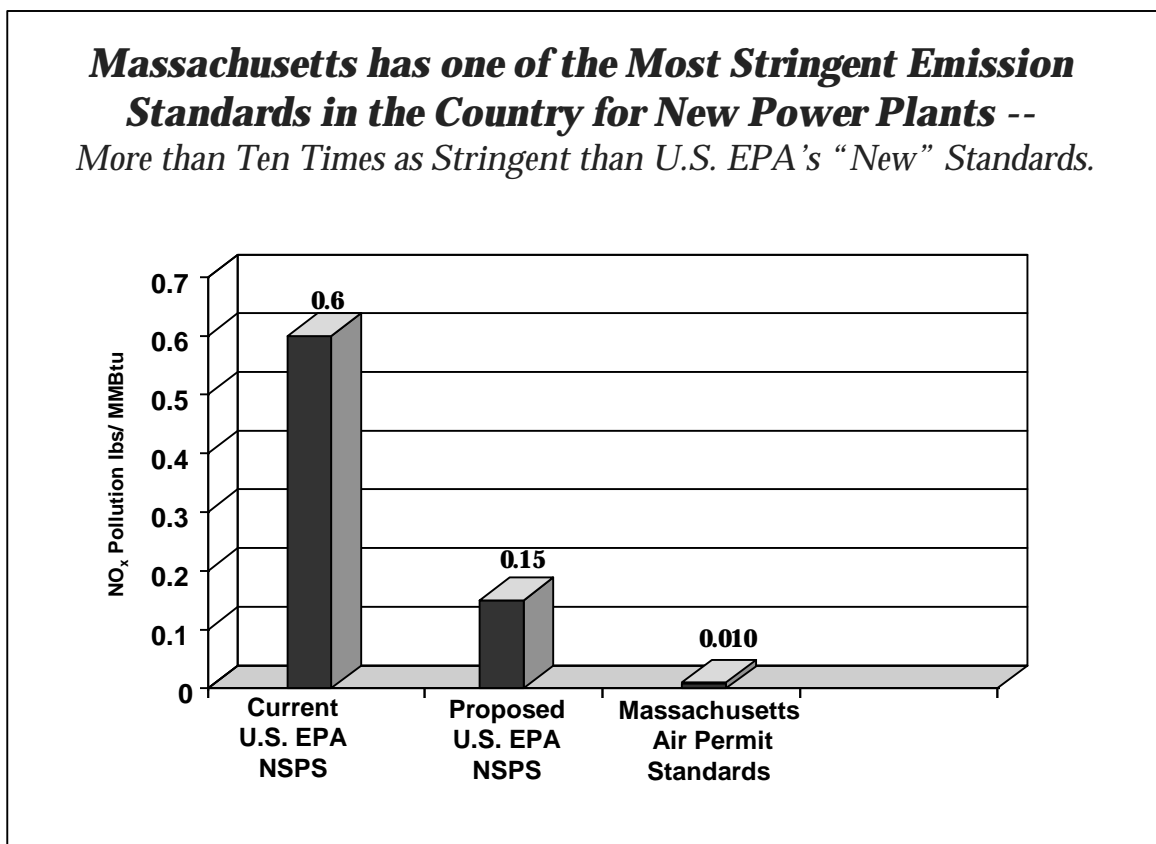
Here are just a few examples of what we have accomplished during the last eight years of the Weld and Cellucci Administrations:

- Massachusetts was the first state in the nation to cap the air pollution from all power plants in the Commonwealth. We were the first state in the nation to support the new, more protective public health standards for reducing smog and fine particulate air pollution.
- From 1990 to 1996, Massachusetts reduced the NO_x emissions of our fossil-fueled power plants from 41,000 tons to 16,000 tons. By the year 2003 in Massachusetts, we will have reduced NO_x emissions down to 12,000 tons -- a 75% reduction.

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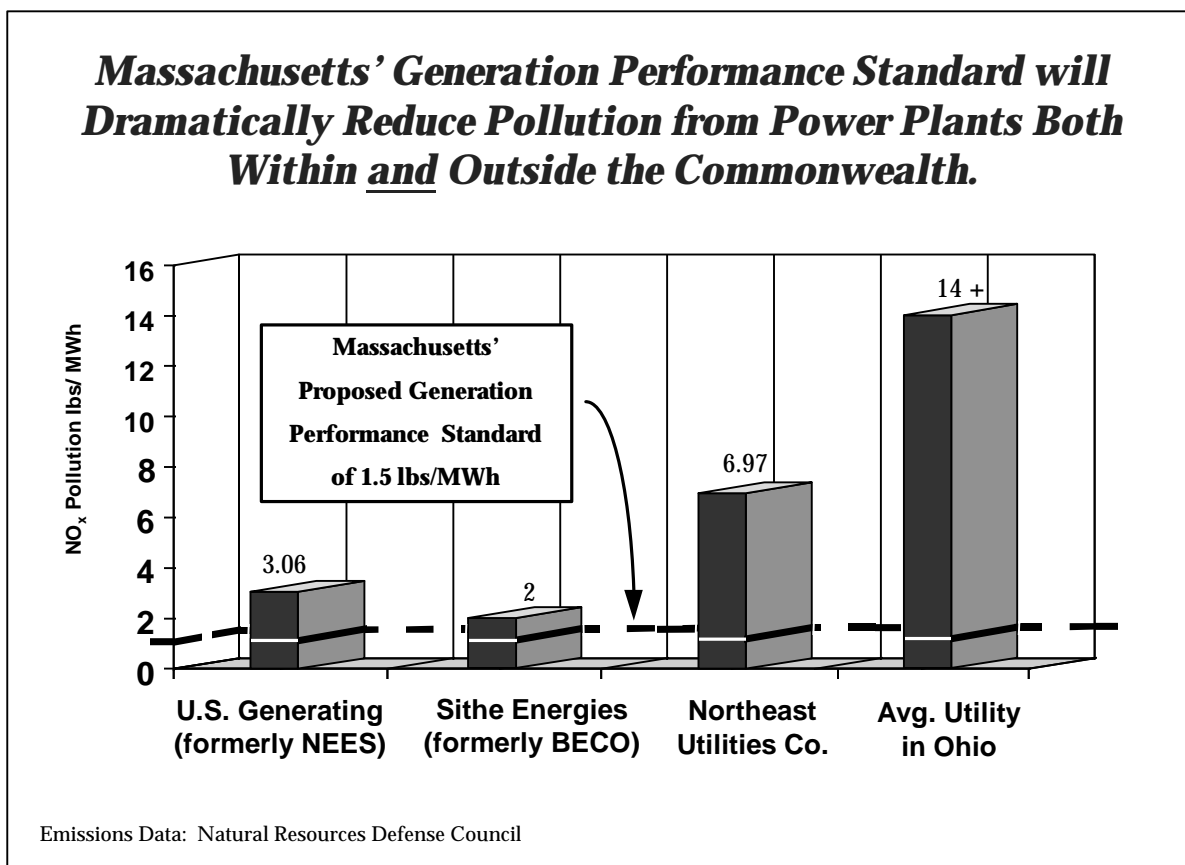


- Massachusetts' limits on pollution for new power plants are some of the most stringent in the country. They are more than 10 times as stringent than "new" federal standards recently proposed by the U.S. EPA.



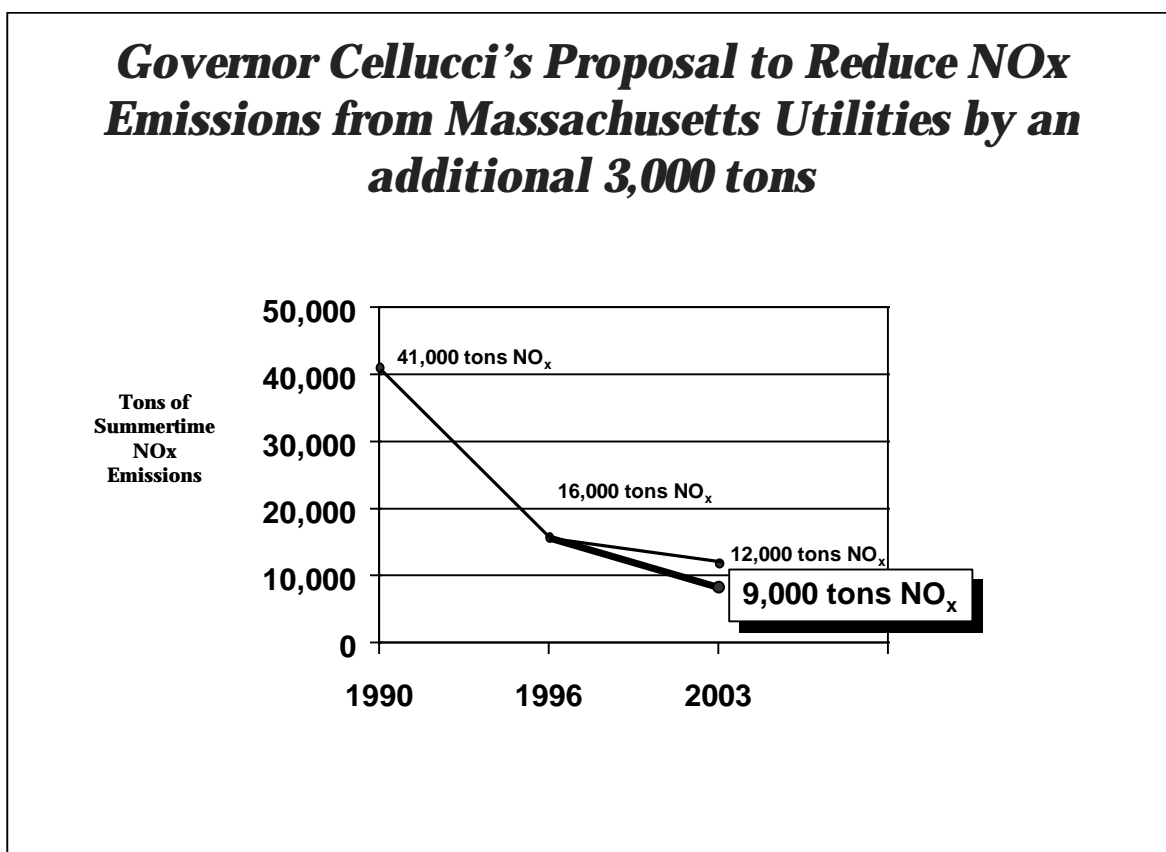
- Massachusetts is about to go even further by establishing a NO_x emissions standard of 2.5 parts per million for all new power plants in the Commonwealth. That means that the emissions from these new power plants will be almost as clean as the surrounding air in the Commonwealth.
- Two weeks ago, Massachusetts committed to reducing mercury emissions by 50% in five years. Massachusetts played a leadership role in convincing the other New England states and eastern Canadian provinces to join our state in slashing mercury emissions in half.

- Massachusetts is the first state in the nation to enact a revolutionary utility restructuring law that will hold *all* electricity suppliers to the same strict environmental standards, will reward efficiency, and will encourage investment in new clean power plants that will eventually replace older, dirtier less efficient generation stations.



- Massachusetts has made significant environmental and public health gains by reducing sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions. Since 1986, Massachusetts' SO₂ emissions have dropped more than 60% because of our successful efforts to control acid rain.
- The Cellucci administration believes older and dirtier plants should be required to meet strict standards. Massachusetts has been at the forefront of the fight to force the U.S. EPA to eliminate their "grandfathering" rules that allow older plants in the Midwest to continue to emit at pollution levels much, much higher than the emission levels of our power plants.

- Massachusetts will be the first state in the nation to implement further emissions reductions at our own power plants -- assuming the Midwest utilities are held to the same standard. Specifically, if the federal government requires a 1.5 lb. per MWh standard for all power plants in the Midwest, Massachusetts will not only do the same, but we will be the first state to implement that standard. This means that by 2003, Massachusetts will further reduce its power plant NO_x emissions by an additional 3,000 tons -- creating a more stringent NO_x cap from 12,000 tons to 9,000 tons.



- The transport of air pollution from upwind states has a significant impact on our air. Massachusetts has led the eastern states in targeting the large power plants in the Midwest where individual plants emit more pollution than all of the power plants in Massachusetts combined. Massachusetts has led a coalition of states to demand that EPA immediately impose tighter standards on those dirty upwind power plants.